



CENTRAL POWERS ASK FOR IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE AND PEACE CONFERENCE

Willing To Evacuate Belgium, Pay Indemnity, Waive Brest-Litovsk Treaty

ALLIES ADVANCE ON WHOLE WEST FRONT; GERMANS TO GIVE UP BELGIAN COAST

Germans Retreat In Champagne On 30-Mile Front; Americans Gain In Argonne; British Nearing Lille

French Drive Enemy Ahead Of Them North And East Of Rheims To Depth Of Five Miles

CONQUER HEIGHTS

Moronvillers Massif And Brimont Heights Fall; Americans Drive Forward From Argonne To Meuse

(French Wireless)
Lyons, October 5.—(Received by
Koukasa).

In Champagne the Franco-American troops again victoriously attacked on Friday morning. General Gouraud's Army progressed as far as the River Arnes, carrying their line four kilometers to the north, of Auberville and eight kilometers from Somme-Py. This advance is the more important for, in addition to the territory conquered and the villages liberated, it has as a result the complete outflanking of the Massif of Moronvillers, which, being exposed to the flanking fire of the French artillery, becomes a very difficult position for the enemy to hold.

To the west of the Argonne Forest the Germans are making the greatest efforts to recapture Challerange, which commands the defile of Grand Pre and which, evacuated by the French, forms a point furiously shelled by the two armies.

American Smash Ahead
Between the Argonne and the Meuse the Americans progressed on Friday to a depth of two to five kilometers on a front of twenty kilometers, marked by Fleville, Genesee and La Forge.

In the region of St. Quentin the army under General Debeney, extending its front north of the town, fought on the Hindenburg Line in conjunction with the British.

In the Cambrai sector the struggle continues around Le Catelet on the railway of Gouy for the widening of the breach in the direction of Bohain, thence to La Cateau.

In the north the German army continues its retreat beyond Armentieres and Lens in the direction of Lille.

British troops are in the southern suburbs of the town and seven kilometers from the gates of Lille.

Retreat In Three Sectors
Thus in spite of a desperate resistance on the whole front the enemy is compelled to retreat in Champagne, as well as in Picardy and in Flanders.

The number of Americans disembarked in France up to the end of September reaches the total of 1,314,068.

The French Government has just addressed a solemn warning to Germany on the subject of the devastations committed in occupied territory. The conclusion is as follows:

The Germans, who have committed these crimes, will bear all the consequences, they will be made responsible morally, pecuniarily and politically. It will be in vain that they seek to evade their responsibility. France is from the present in pourparlers with the Allies on all decisions to be made.

Retreat On 30-Mile Front
Lyons, direct, October 6.—General Gouraud's army has just brought off a brilliant success in recapturing all the important massifs of the monts de Champagne, which they abandoned on July 15, by a movement destined to assure the success of the French counter-offensive. The incessant progress of the Allies since the launching of the attack on September 26 caused the French troops to outflank the massif of Moron-

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WEST FRONT SUMMED UP

The events on the West front give point to the German request for an armistice. Foch is pressing his victory relentlessly.

In Flanders the Germans are preparing to evacuate the Belgian coast. The retreat from Armentieres to Lille continues. The British are only four miles from Lille and the Germans have set fire to Douai.

On the Cambrai-St. Quentin front the British have broken the powerful defense from Crevecoeur to Morcourt, especially the strategic points of Beurevoir and Montbrechain, which they hold. Their advance is from one to two miles. The French and Americans have struck powerfully between Rheims and the Meuse and the Germans are in full retreat on a front of nearly thirty miles north and east of Rheims. The French have captured the Brimont forts and the strong Moronvillers massif. The advance here is nearly five miles. Between the Argonne and the Meuse the Americans took an average of two miles on a front of twelve.

Germans Move Guns Before Evacuating Coast Of Flanders

All Reports Confirm Extensive Retreat Will Soon Be Be- gun In Belgium

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 5.—A semi-official communiqué concerning the retreat of the enemy south of Lille, says that it appears that it contemplates following the line of the Ladeule Canal as far as Douai and the line of the Senesee as far as the Scheldt.

German headquarters have shown that they recognize the necessity for securing protection against tanks by establishing their line behind waterways. The question is whether they will be able to maintain their new positions.

Frontier correspondents confirm that the evacuation of the coast of Flanders is proceeding. The Germans are hurriedly removing material, guns, provisions etc., from numerous villages and are also removing huge stores of provisions from Ghent to Germany. Some reports state that Bruges Docks are in flames.

London, October 4.—The Belgian official communiqué this evening reports:

The Franco-Belgian forces today made slight progress towards Hooge and Roplers.

Reuter's agency learns from authoritative naval sources that there is every indication that the Germans will soon abandon the whole Flanders coast.

It is known that the Germans are already removing their guns. There have been three heavy bombardments of the Flanders coast during the past few days.

The Belgian official communiqué issued this evening reports:

The attack, delivered by Belgian, British and French troops on

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Enemy Withdrawal Extends Several Miles Further In Lys Sector; Flanders Coast Certain To Be Freed

PRISONERS TAKEN

British Force Foe Back In Center Between Cambrai And St. Quentin, Taking Strategic Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 4.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

At the conclusion of the fighting yesterday we held the high ground a mile northeastward of Sequehart and have successfully beaten off counter-attacks at Gouy, La Catelet and Sequehart.

We took over 4,000 prisoners in yesterday's operations northward of St. Quentin.

During the night local fighting to our advantage occurred southwestward of Beurevoir and in the southern outskirts of Cambrai.

We slightly advanced our positions northeastward of Epigny and repulsed an hostile attack on a post southward of Blanche-St. Vaast.

Northward of the Scarpe we made progress between Oppy and Mericourt and more to the north our advanced troops reached the railway eastward of Lens and the general line Vendin-le-Viel, Wingles, Berciau, Fournes and Houplines.

Hold Beurevoir System
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this afternoon:

With our line still creeping eastwards beyond Lens and Armentieres and the whole Beurevoir system reported in our hands, it may be said that yesterday was a good day.

A distinguished officer fresh from the thick of the fighting said: "We have the Germans dressed and cooked."

The trend of the fighting has swung nearly due north and the strategic effect of yesterday's battle will possibly have far-reaching results.

Our patrols have pushed out beyond the Beurevoir line along the whole length of the new front.

There has been much heavy counter-attacking on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front. During the night we were driven out but recaptured the fortified positions at Beurevoir Mill and La Motte Farm.

The fighting was very severe around Sequehart. We are maintaining all our gains.

Tanks have been assisting our infantry with the greatest effect.

Down to last evening over 4,000 prisoners had been counted in the cages of the 4th Army and prisoners were still coming in.

Retreat In Lens Region
London, October 4.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There has been local fighting, in which we made progress, northward of Gouy and southward of Cambrai.

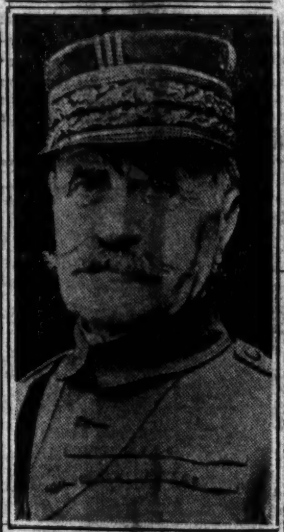
The enemy's withdrawal continues in the Lens-Armentieres sector. Our advanced troops reached Wavrin and Erquinghem.

Aviation.—Intense activity in the air was maintained on all possible occasions on the battlefield. Our counter-attack patrols successfully forestalled the intentions of the enemy by warning our headquarters.

Our advancing infantry were screened by smoke-curtains caused

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The Conqueror



FERDINAND BOCH

Ruler Of Bulgaria Abdicates Throne In Favor Of His Son

King Ferdinand Retires And Accession Of Prince Boris Is Officially Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, October 5.—An official communiqué issued in Vienna confirms the abdication of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the accession of Prince Boris to the throne.

Bale, October 6.—A message sent from Sofia on the 6th states that the abdication of King Ferdinand and the accession of Prince Boris was announced by the Mayor this morning. Subsequently a "Te Deum" was sung in the Cathedral and the Patriarch and clergy received Prince Boris in the presence of the Ministers, deputies and diplomats. Prince Boris then returned to the Palace and was acclaimed by the populace on the way.

The officers in Sofia took the oath of allegiance in the afternoon. King Boris has begged the present government to remain in office.

Bale, October 4.—A telegram from Vienna today says that it is reported that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated yesterday in favor of Prince Boris, who has assumed power.

Amsterdam, October 4.—A message from Sofia states that it is semi-officially emphasized that the Bulgarian Parties unanimously support the Government.

(French Wireless)
Lyons, October 5.—It is reported from Sofia that King Ferdinand abdicated on Friday in favor of his son Prince Boris. King Boris I. officially took over power on Saturday. On the other hand the Sobranie, in a secret meeting, unanimously approved the conclusion of the armistice with the Allies.

Great Unrest In Vienna
Over Bulgarian Disaster
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 5.—The authorities in Vienna have been compelled to issue a reassuring statement concerning the situation in the Balkans. It says that the Central Powers have been able to make up the Bulgarian losses and traffic on the Budapest-Sofia-Constantinople railway continues.

Reuter's agency learns that great unrest prevails in Vienna.

GERMANS BEATEN IN SERBIA
London, October 5.—A Serbian official communiqué reports:

We repulsed Austrian and German reinforcements yesterday and pursued them towards the old frontier between Serbia and Turkey, taking 100 prisoners.

Paris, October 4.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

On the third Allied troops came into contact with Austro-German forces in Southern Serbia southward of Vranja.

On September 30 the Serbians carried off from the El Bagan road west of Lake Ochrida, taking 100 prisoners. A large booty including a heavy naval gun was captured.

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Note Sent To President Wilson And New Chancellor Outlines Concessions Before Reichstag

Prince Max Details Moder- ate Policy Of His Govern- ment In Order To Bring End To War

PRINCE MAX DETAILS MODERATE POLICY

Indicates Willingness To Accept Wilson's Fourteen Demands And Promises More Democracy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, October 5.—The German Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, announced in the Reichstag today that he sent a Note to President Wilson through the Swiss Government on Friday night requesting President Wilson to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate in that connection with the other belligerents.

The new Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, speaking in the Reichstag today, said that by the end of December issued on September 30 the political leadership of the Empire had undergone a fundamental alteration.

In accordance with the methods of Government now introduced, he submitted to the Reichstag, publicly and without delay, the principles by means of which he proposed to conduct his gravely responsible office. These principles had been firmly established in agreement with the Federal Governments and the leaders of the Majority Parties of the Reichstag before he decided to assume the Chancellorship, hence they contained not merely his confession of political faith but that of the overwhelming portion of the German nation. Only the knowledge that the majority of the people supported him gave him strength to undertake the conduct of the affairs of the Empire at the present hard and earnest times.

One man's shoulders were too weak to carry alone the present tremendous responsibility of government. Only if the people actively participated, through freely elected political leaders, in deciding their destinies, can the state be maintained confidently assume his part of the responsibility.

His resolve to do this had been lightened by the fact that Labor leaders had reached the highest offices of the Empire in the new Government. This offered a sure guarantee that the new Government was supported by the large masses of the people.

He gives his program of the Majority Parties, on which he took his stand, contained the acceptance of the answer given by the former Imperial Government to the Pope's Note of August 1, 1917, and also an unconditional acceptance of the resolution passed by the Reichstag on July 19, 1917.

It further declares its willingness to join a League of Nations based on equal rights for all, both strong and weak.

It considers the solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation of Belgium, particularly her independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of an indemnity.

The program of the Government will not permit the Treaties of Peace hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace.

Its principal aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic Provinces, Lithuania and Poland. As a preliminary to this civilian rule is to be introduced im-

(Continued on Page 8)

GERMANY'S CONCESSIONS

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The program of the Government will not permit the Treaties of Peace hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace.

This note, directed to President Wilson because he, in a message to congress on January 8, 1918, and in later proclamations, particularly in his speech in New York on September 27, proposed a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations.—From Prince Max's speech in Reichstag.

Germany, Austria And Turkey Join In Request To United States To Bring About Parleys

FOLLOWS COUNCIL

Kaiser Presides Over Meeting Of Leaders In Berlin While Similar Conference Is Held In Vienna

(French Wireless)
Lyons, October 6.—(Received by Koukasa).—Germany, Austria and Turkey have just addressed to President Wilson a proposition for an immediate general armistice and the opening of peace negotiations. The entire French press declared that this step constitutes on the part of the enemy an acknowledgment of his powerlessness to continue the war which he provoked. It unambiguously is a step which is a step towards the end of the war and is a step which is a step towards the end of the war.

Amsterdam, October 4.—The Cologne Gazette states that Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, Count Andrássy and Count Apponyi met in Vienna to discuss the question of peace, in which connection, on the initiative of Count Burian, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, a new and decisive step may be taken today.

In a subsequent interview Dr. Wekerle stated "We are laboring in the interest of peace. We are already negotiating."

The Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tagblatt states that he has authentic information that Austria-Hungary has requested Holland to invite the belligerents to negotiations and Holland has already despatched invitations.

Kaiser Presides At Council
London, October 4.—The Kaiser presided over a meeting of the Grand Council in Berlin yesterday. That it deliberated about with a retreat from the west is made evident by an inspired article in the German Press preparing the public for the evacuation of the Belgian coast. Notably the Kreuz Zeitung says that the treachery of Bulgaria will have very rapid consequences in the Oriental world and may alter the whole situation in favor of the Entente. Therefore as a mortal spot for the Central Powers is southeast Europe, they must concentrate there and a new German line extending from Antwerp through Metz to the Adriatic must be prepared.

Military experts in London point out, however, that the question being fought out on the Western front is whether the enemy can retreat to another strategic front and show a line without supreme disaster. His retreat between Lens and Armentieres is regarded as an indication of his desire to evacuate the coast of Belgium but the Allies threaten both ends of the lateral railway running from Lille to Metz, on which the supply of the German trenches chiefly depends. While the menace against Roulers endangers the German communications with the coast. The German right wing has a very long way to go in the event of a general retreat.

Dr. Solf Succeeds
Admiral Von Hintze
As Foreign Minister

Washington Regards So-called Democratic Cabinet As At- tempt To Hoodwink Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, October 5.—An official communiqué issued in Berlin announces that Dr. Solf has been appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs and continues to hold his post of Minister of the Colonies during the period of the war.

Paris, October 5.—The new Chancellor of Germany, Prince Max of Baden, a nephew of the Duke of Baden, is the head of the new Parliamentary Government, according to the political comedy staged by the Kaiser, who has suddenly become an adherent of Democracy.

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 4.—The composition of the new German Cabinet is generally interpreted here as a desperate effort by the Prussian militarists to hoodwink the Entente and German people into a belief in the democratization of Germany.

It is predicted that Germany is about to make a new peace proposal disguised under a most attractive program. It is pointed out, however, that as the Government is not responsible to the Reichstag and Herr Scheidemann and Herr Groeber are without power and without portfolio, the Junkers are still in actual control.

Notice
Owing to the breakdown of one of our presses while we are installing a new one, THE CHINA PRESS will reach some subscribers late and there will be only 8 instead of 14 pages, for which we apologize to subscribers and advertisers alike. The new press however—the very latest Duplex—will, in a few days, enable us to deliver the paper earlier than has been possible recently.

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hence the importance attached by both sides to the Cimbura-St. Quentin sector, where the Allies are hammering the breach already made in the Siegfried system and the Germans are fighting with the utmost desperation. Any substantial quickening in the advance of the Allies here might mean disaster to a large part of the German army in the west.

The Hague, October 5.—The Dutch Foreign Office states that there is not a word of truth in the reports emanating from Vienna that Holland has invited the belligerent countries to negotiate.

British Reply To Austria?
Amsterdam, October 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt states that the reply of the British Government to Count Burian's peace note was received in Vienna on September 30. It requests Austria to specify her peace proposals more precisely.

London, October 5.—Referring to the assertions made by the Vienna correspondents of the Berliner Tageblatt and the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten that the British reply to Count Burian's peace note was received in Vienna on September 30 and requested Austria-Hungary to specify her proposals more precisely, the Daily Telegraph says that these assertions are untrue. "We are in a position to state that Mr. Balfour's speech on September first is the only reply which Great Britain has given to the Austrian Note. The Daily Telegraph describes these assertions as excellent examples of the clumsy peace offensive now in full blast.

It adds that enquiries in diplomatic circles yesterday evening failed to elicit any confirmation whatever of the assertion made by the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt that Holland, at the instance of Austria-Hungary, has despatched invitations for a peace conference.

Austrian Cabinet Panic
Amsterdam, October 5.—The Weiser Zeitung, commenting on the great impression caused in Austria by the events in the Balkans states that the Ministers have become panic-stricken and, fearing the collapse of their political edifice, are now advocating the conciliation of their political opponents. Consequently plans for federalisation are again prominent and Dr. von Hussarek intends to form a coalition ministry prepared to carry out the necessary reforms. The newspaper predicts that federalisation would force Austria-Hungary to leave the ranks of the belligerents and to abandon her alliance with Germany, and that it would spell the ultimate dissolution of the Dual Monarchy.

The Budapest correspondent of the Mitting Zeitung states that the formation of a coalition ministry in Hungary is on foot. It is planned to bring Count Tisza, Count Apponyi and Count Andrássy into the present cabinet without portfolios. Count Tisza has already approved the plan. The Lower House is meeting on October 6.

Turk-German Relations Strained
London, October 4.—Reuter's agency is reliably informed that the relations between Turkey and Germany are becoming more strained. The Turks are growing increasingly more uneasy regarding the agreements which supplement the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and are greatly incensed at the Germans checking the activities of the Turks in the Caucasus.

With regard to the possibility of peace, Turkey does not wish to be replaced in her previous position with relation to the Great Powers and is particularly anxious to have adequate guarantees against an attack by Bulgaria.

EXCHANGE TOBOGGANS AS PEACE KITE SOARS

Bank Rates Slip Seven Points When Germany's Bid Becomes Known

That poor old invalid, Local Exchange, just begun to rally nicely after the relapse incident to the report of the Bulgarian armistice, had another bad sinking spell yesterday when the French wireless caught the strings of the German peace kite and when the experts took its pulse at the close of banking hours the registry was some seven and a half points feebler than yesterday morning.

The bank buying rate for gold dollars opened yesterday at 127½. It closed at 126. In the interim there were times when the banks simply said "nothing doing" when application was made to contract for gold. The drop since word of the Bulgarian armistice amounts to about 15 points. Previous to the receipt of that news the quoted rate was 134 and 135 in some of the banking institutions. The first break was to 118, after which the market recovered to 125. In the opinion of several banking men exchange is on the down grade and they are confident that silver will not climb again to the heights it recently boasted.

Liberty Bond buyers yesterday did not suffer to the full extent of the exchange sag for most of the banks were covered on their sales and quoted purchasers prices ranging from 116 to 118 on the ten months' payment plan.

MARTIAL LAW IN BUKHAREST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 4.—A message from Vienna states that martial law has been proclaimed in Bukharest.

Christians In Turkey Congratulate Allies

(French Wireless)
Bagdad, October 6.—The various Christian communities and numerous native groups of Bagdad have charged the French Consul to transmit to the Government of the Republic as well as to General Franchet d'Esperey on the occasion of his magnificent triumph in the Balkans their heartiest congratulations and the expression of their profound admiration.

99,000 TURK PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE SEPT. 18

British Cavalry Are Clearing Country North And West Of Damascus

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 5.—The official despatch from Palestine reports: The situation is unchanged.

Our cavalry northward and westward of Damascus are clearing the country and have taken over 15,000 prisoners.

Since September 18 we have captured 71,000 prisoners and 350 guns.

King Hussein's Arabs have taken an additional 8,000 prisoners.

Included in these figures are several Turkish Commanders and 3,200 Austrian and German officers and men.

PRINCE LVOFF LEAVES FOR AMERICA NEXT WEEK

Premier Under First Russian Provisional Government Arrives In Tokio

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, October 4.—Prince Lvoff arrived in Tsuruga today.

Tokio, October 5.—Prince Lvoff will stay here for a week and then proceed to America for the purpose of explaining the actual situation to the American people, who, he considers, are inclined to attach undue importance to the influence of the Bolsheviks.

BRITISH BREAK INTO AUSTRIAN TRENCHES

Destroy Defensive Works And Take 150 Prisoners; Enemy Also Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 4.—An official despatch from the British headquarters in Italy reports:

The Warwickshires successfully raided the Austrian trenches facing Asiago and took 142 prisoners. We had 12 men killed or injured.

Rome, October 5.—An official communiqué reports: The British broke into the lines of the enemy on the Asiago Plateau, destroyed their defensive works and took 150 prisoners.

The enemy attacked northward of Grappa, on the Mount Solarolo front at the head of the Stizson Valley. He obtained a foothold in our post at Malsgavalpea after suffering heavy losses.

The activity in the air has been intense. We brought down four enemy aeroplanes.

THERE IS A MOTIVE IN ALL THIS VIRTUE

Japan Waives Boxer Indemnity, But Wants A Lot Of Things

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, October 7.—According to Chinese reports, Japan's announcement of the remission of the balance of the Boxer indemnity due to Japan states that the money should be used for educational and industrial purposes and is accompanied by an intimation that China ought to supply Japan with what the Japanese required in the way of exports of iron, cotton and wool.

The announcement did not pass through the hands of the Japanese Legation and therefore it is not familiar with the contents but it emphatically denies the conditions regarding exports and believes that it is the intention of Japan that China should utilise the money in improving education and also the knowledge for exploiting cotton, wool and iron in China.

FUSION CLEARING UP SITUATION IN SIBERIA

Joining Of Omsk And Horvath Governments Unites East And West Siberia

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, October 6.—The fusion of the Omsk and Horvath Governments signifies the political amalgamation of Western and Eastern Siberia. The vast territory between the Urals and the Pacific has declared a common policy, the convocation as quickly as possible of a Pan-Siberian Constituent Assembly, the equality of all before the law, freedom of conscience, the reconstitution of the army, the re-establishment of a front against Germany, the denationalisation of industry and the settlement of the agrarian question by the Constituent Assembly.

The formalities in connection with the amalgamation of the two Governments will be completed in Omsk.

A telegram from Ufa states that Sir Charles Elliot, the British High Commissioner, arrived in Ekaterinburg on the 3rd and received an enthusiastic welcome.

On the 5th the Ufa Directorate left for Ekaterinburg.

Vladivostok, October 5.—The Italian declaration regarding Italians entering Siberia has been published here today.

First it recapitulates how enemy prisoners of war perfidiously attacked the Czech-Slovaks and continues that Italy has been an eyewitness of the marvellous courage of the Czech-Slovaks in the fighting on the Plave front side-by-side with the Italians, who are now hastening to help Siberia. Italy, a sincere friend of Russia, sees with alarm the painful and troubling phases of the present political life of Russia and looks to those healthy elements of the Russian people maintaining the consciousness of their obligations to their Allies.

It concluded with categorical assurances that Italy will not interfere in the domestic affairs of Russia, and will not violate her national rights.

The declaration is signed by Baron Sonnino and dated Rome, October 3.

Vladivostok, October 5.—M. Avksentiev, the acting Premier, telegraphs to M. Vologodsky, Premier of the Omsk Government:

"The situation on the Volga front is very serious although the loss of this front would be a disaster, both politically and morally. We are concentrating there all our available Czech and Cossack troops. On the side of the Bolsheviks are Germans, Magyars, Letts and Chinese under German officers. The Allies must make haste. The assistance of one division sent quickly would be sufficient to change the situation."

A telegram received from Omsk states that the conflict between the Omsk Duma and the Omsk Government is being settled on the basis of a peaceful compromise.

The Premier of the Omsk Government, M. Vologodsky, and General Horvath called on the Acting British High Commissioner this afternoon and informed him that the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Horvath and Omsk Governments had been completed and the conditions will be published shortly.

LUNG-HAI RAILWAY OPEN

China Press Correspondence

Kailengfu, October 3.—The Lung-Hai Railway has been opened up for travel again and the regular train schedule is in operation. Bandits (or some say soldiers) burned two bridges near Kwetsefu but no attempt was made this time to rob the train. The public is getting very tired of such interruptions to travel and peaceful pursuits. We wonder how long it must continue.

Government Control Ordered In U.S. For Clothes And Shoes

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Prices and distribution of all articles of wearing apparel are to be controlled by the War Industry Board. Regulations were recently issued regulating the prices of shoes within three and twelve dollars only. This is the first step in a new policy to control the price of clothing.

FRENCH HOSPITAL BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 4.—German aeroplanes twice bombed Chalons-sur-Marne on the night of the 3rd. A score of bombs were dropped, several on a clearing hospital. Sixty sick men were killed and an equal number injured.

London, October 4.—Press Bureau. The Independent Air force last night bombed the railways at Metz-Sablons and the aerodromes at Merhanze and Frescati. Observation was difficult but a fire and explosion was observed at Frescati. All our machines returned.



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invigorates the system.
A delicious drink that aids digestion
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Turkey Comes Next, Says Gen. D'Esperey

Coming Blow Will Be Aimed At Constantinople To End Turkey In Europe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 5.—Replying to a delegation, General Franchet d'Esperey said that the next blow will be aimed at Constantinople, and the Turk will be definitely driven back to Asia.

Spanish Government's Ship Is Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, October 4.—It is officially stated that the Spanish Government steamer Francoli has been torpedoed 14 miles off Cape Palos. The crew of the s.s. Francoli state that a submarine sank the Francoli by shell-fire and without warning.

AIR MAIL SERVICE SUCCESS

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Postoffice Department announced today that the aerial mail service conducted between Washington, Philadelphia and New York during the month of September was carried on without interruption.

CRUISER CHAOHO JOINS SOUTHERN GOVERNMENT

Canton Celebrates Addition Of Another Warship To Its Strength

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, October 6.—The cruiser Chaocho, which has joined the South, arrived in the Whampoa today. The whole city and also the navy is celebrating this welcome addition.

WIRELESS MESSAGE SENT 12,000 MILES DIRECT

Marconi Achieves Triumph In Communication Between Australia And Carnarvon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 5.—Marconi has achieved a great triumph in sending a wireless message direct between Australia and Carnarvon, a distance of over 12,000 miles.

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Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

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In all parts of settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

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EASTERN STAR GARAGE

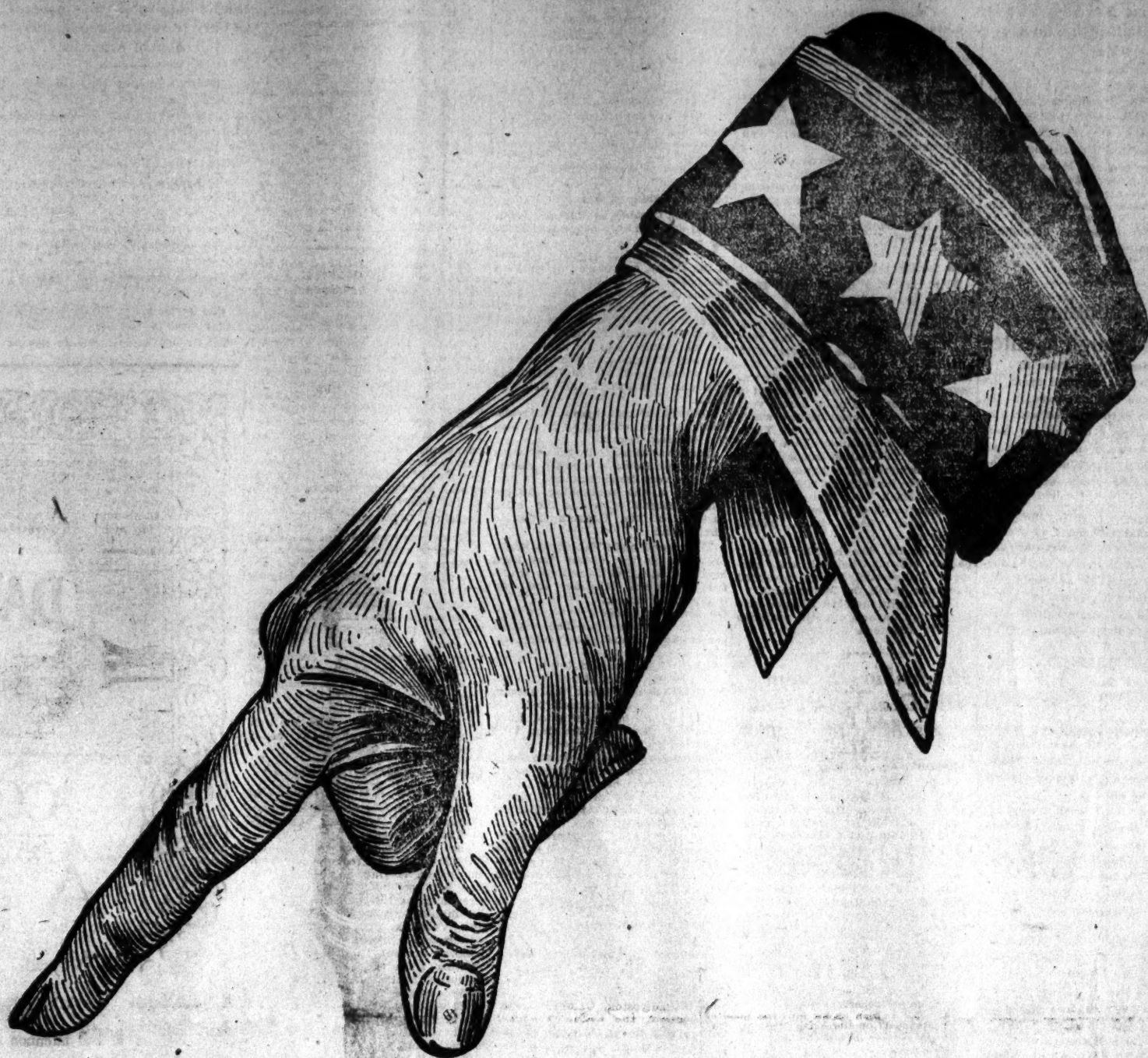
SHANGHAI

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TO

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1001

There are a thousand and one
good reasons why you should

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But no red-blooded man need
know them all.

One is enough.

YOU KNOW THE ONE.

This space contributed for the winning of the war by Ault and Wiborg Co., Bank of Canton, Bank of Communications, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, British-American Tobacco Co., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, China Mail S.S. Co., Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd., Frazar and Co., Garner, Quelch and Co., Dr. John Goddard, International Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India, Mitsui Bank, Mustard and Co., Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Savoy Hotel, Shanghai Chemical Laboratory, Shanghai Commercial Bank, Thomas W. Simmons and Co., Sincere Co., Sullivan's Candies and Widler and Co.

Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

PLEADINGS ARE ORDERED IN THE MEIFOO IV SUIT

Case Against Mr. Ellis Ezra Is Opened In British Supreme Court

Pleading were ordered by Sir Haviland de Bussmex in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the case against Mr. Ellis Ezra arising from the wreck of the Standard Oil Company's launch Meifoo IV.

Mr. Sterling Pessenden and Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for Mr. W. C. Sprague, general manager of the Standard Oil Co., and Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the defendant. The case against Mr. Judah Ezra had been struck off.

British Pounding Through Center

(Continued from Page 1)

by smoke-bombs dropped from the air while the machine-guns in the forward line were supplied with ammunition dropped by our air men. Our fighting squadrons kept the air free of hostile machines, enabling this work to be successfully carried out.

We destroyed 27 hostile machines and drove down five out of control. Twelve British machines are missing. We dropped 26 tons of bombs during the day time and 30 tons during the night, doing considerable damage on junctions and communications.

A German official communique reports:

The enemy captured Le Catelet and advanced as far as Beaurevoir and Montbrehain and penetrated Sequehart. We drove the enemy back behind his starting positions on both sides of Le Catelet and recaptured Beaurevoir and Montbrehain. Sequehart remains in the hands of the enemy.

Small nests of French troops remain on Wessenberg and Medeah Heights, near Somme-Py. We recaptured Challerange.

Gains North Of St. Quentin

London, October 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

In successful minor operations on Friday northward of St. Quentin we made substantial progress southeastward of Beaurevoir and northward of Gouy and Le Catelet, taking 800 prisoners.

We again slightly advanced our line during the night northwestward of Le Catelet.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Minor operations continued successfully northward of St. Quentin. Australian and English troops accompanied by tanks, made progress in the neighborhood of the villages of Montbrehain and Beaurevoir and of the spur northwest of Beaurevoir, taking a number of prisoners.

Germans Yield High Ground

As a result of the continued pressure on the whole front, the enemy is withdrawing from the high ground named La Terriere Plateau in the bend of the Canal-de-L'Escaut, between Le Catelet and Crevecoeur. We are now eastward of the L'Escaut Canal on the whole front between Le Catelet and Crevecoeur, where we are driving in the German rear-guard. We have obtained possession of La Terriere and the section of the Hindenburg system in this neighborhood.

The enemy has set fire to Douai. We dropped twenty-one tons of bombs during the day and twenty-five tons during the night. During the night we attacked the railway junctions in the rear of the enemy's battlefront, causing damage to the permanent way and rolling stock.

We destroyed fourteen aeroplanes and drove down six out of control. Eight British machines are missing. Press Bureau. The Independent Air Force this morning attacked the railways at Metz-Sablons with good results, obtaining eleven direct hits on sidings and railway lines. All our machines returned.

A German official communique reports:

Against the new lines eastward of Armentieres the enemy followed via Bois-Grenier, Fournes, Wingles and across the railway to the eastward of Lens.

The English have captured Le Catelet.

The French obtained a footing in Lesdin and Morcourt. We recaptured Lesdin.

We withdrew unobserved between Prunay and St. Marie-a-Py, eastward of Rheims.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

It has been a hard week but the enemy is fighting everywhere with great stubbornness and the optimists who already see the Germans back to the Meuse have not the faintest conception of the realities.

Capture Towns In Fierce Battles

London, October 6.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We captured and held Montbrehain and Beaurevoir in spite of severe counter-attacks.

There was stubborn fighting all day long at Montbrehain and Beaurevoir, we having captured the former place early this morning with 600 prisoners. The Australians were severely counter-attacked, the enemy throughout the remainder of the day repeatedly attempted with the aid of his reserves to regain the village, but all his attempts were

repulsed. Heavy losses were suffered by the enemy, the British tanks doing great execution. The village remains ours.

The possession of Beaurevoir was fiercely disputed and remained long doubtful. The enemy had been strongly reinforced and spared no effort to retain possession of the village. After making progress during the day by hard fighting, the English in the evening again attacked and carried the village, establishing our line firmly eastward and northeastward.

Northward of Beaurevoir we gained possession of Aubencheux-aux-Bois and established ourselves on the high ground northwards, towards Lesdin.

We took over a thousand prisoners yesterday northward of St. Quentin.

How British Fought In Flanders

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports in a supplementary communique:

In the operations by the 2nd British Army in Flanders on the 29th and subsequent days, the 9th, 29th and 35th Divisions rendered distinguished service. In extremely unfavorable weather they advanced a depth of over nine miles across very difficult country, clearing the whole ridge east and southeast of Ypres and taking a prominent part in the capture by the British troops of over 4,000 prisoners and a hundred guns.

The 9th Division on the first day of the attack took Becelaere, five miles eastward of its starting point, and three days later passed Ledeghem.

On the first day the 29th Division passed beyond Gheluvelt and captured Kruseke, having advanced five miles along the Menin Road.

On its right the 35th Division also passed far beyond our old positions of 1917 and took Zandvoorde.

Hindenburg System Has Ceased To Count As Military Factor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 5.—As a military factor the Hindenburg Line has ceased to count. The German retreat on a front of seventeen miles in the Armentieres sector was hastened by the British. The enemy is now in danger of losing the Belgian coast. Lens has been cleared of the enemy, and Armentieres has been occupied.

In Eastern Champagne General Gouraud is less than six miles from Vouziers Junction, a base of great importance as there is but twenty-five miles of railway connecting the enemy with Germany.

French Conquer Champagne Heights

(Continued from Page 1)

In danger of being turned, the enemy retreated on the Suippe and on the Arnes for more than ten kilometers to the north of his line of defense on a front of 45 kilometers. Thanks to this victorious advance, Rheims is considerably cleared. The Fort of Brimont, from which the Germans bombarded the town, has been taken. The massif of Moronvillers is re-occupied and the massif of Nogent-l'Abbesse is completely encircled.

The British have made fresh progress between St. Quentin and Le Catelet. The Germans have begun to retreat between this village and Crevecoeur. To the south of Cambrai, the Scheldt has been cleared by British troops who have reached La Terriere, two kilometers to the east. Cambrai is thus more and more outflanked on the south.

Further north, the enemy continues his movement of retreat, which appears as if it would extend to their points of the front.

French Strike At St. Quentin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 4.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

We advanced during the night time east of Lesdin and in the region of St. Quentin.

Northwest of Rheims minor operations enabled us to widen our bridgeheads east of the canal and to improve our positions in the region of Betheny.

We took 100 prisoners.

In Champagne the Franco-American troops extended their gains northwest of Mont Blanc and Medan Farm.

The official French communique issued this evening reports:

North of St. Quentin we actively participated in the hard battle in the Hindenburg position. We captured Chardon-Vert, south of Sequehart, and several fortified woods. Further south we gained a footing in Lesdin and captured Morcourt.

The enemy furiously made repeated counter-attacks but all his efforts were shattered with heavy loss. We captured 400 prisoners and four heavy guns.

The French and American troops in the Champagne district gained an important advantage and completed the successes of yesterday. On the left we pushed over four kilometers north of Auberville and eight kilometers north of Somme-Py to the River Arne. We captured the villages of Vau-de-Sinacourt, Douthier, St. Souplet and Grand Bellois Woods, despite the enemy's resistance. Further east we reached the outskirts of St. Etienne-a-Arnes and secured a footing on the plateau of Orfeuil, capturing Orfeuil village.

French Evacuate Challerange

We evacuated Challerange, which neither side holds and which is be-

ing intensely shelled by both armies.

Favorable weather facilitated aviation yesterday. Nineteen enemy aeroplanes were felled and three balloons brought down in flames. Our scouts pushed far into the enemy lines. Fifty-one tons of bombs and thousands of cartridges were fired in the day time on enemy reserves massed with a view to a counter-attack.

In one sector our aeroplanes again felled the advanced troops. Five tons of food and cartridges were thus supplied.

Twenty-nine tons of projectiles were dropped during the night on enemy bivouacs and cantonments on a wide front.

Americans Make Attack

London, October 4.—The American official communique issued this evening reports:

We resumed the attack westward of the Meuse, overcame the stubborn resistance of the enemy and advanced our lines two to five kilometers. We carried Hill 240, northward of Exermont, and took the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chahery and La Forge. Despite heavy artillery and machine-gun fire we forced the enemy back to the Kriemhilde positions southward of Bois de Forêt.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring at 10 o'clock this evening, reports:

The advance made by the left wing of General Gouraud's army yesterday was very important and it now occupies a line outflanking Moronvillers heights which is the main bastion of the German front in Champagne.

The second main line of resistance prepared by the enemy has been breached at Orfeuil, and his whole front between Rheims and the Suippe is in danger.

On German's Move

Paris, October 5.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

North of St. Quentin fighting continued with undiminished violence. We have thrown back the enemy, who is defending himself foot by foot, from the height situated 1,200 meters southeast of Chardon Vert and the neighboring woods.

Northwest of Rheims we are again exercising vigorous pressure along the whole front of the Aisne Canal, which we crossed at several places and advanced as far as the outskirts of Bermericourt.

The number of prisoners counted during the past five days exceeds 2,500. We have taken 31 guns, including 20 of heavy caliber, of which five are 210 millimeter.

The lively attacks delivered by the Franco-American forces in Champagne and their advance yesterday in the direction of the Arnes forced the enemy, who was threatened with having his left flank turned, to evacuate precipitately the eastern part of the mountain region.

Our troops in the western sector of the Suippe are on the heels of the enemy rear-guards and reached during the night the heights 300 kilometers southeast of Moronvillers.

South of Monthois we smashed up a counter-attack against Croix-Des-Soudans, retaining all our gains. The Germans, who have been heavily reinforced, are disputing the ground along the entire Orfeuil-Monthois front with extreme obstinacy.

Formidable Positions Abandoned

The official communique issued this evening reports:

The victorious attacks made by the French and American forces for several days on the Vesle and Champagne fronts have compelled the enemy to make a general retirement towards the river Suippe and the river Arnes, hastily abandoning formidable positions which he has fortified during the last four years and which he has defended with undiminished desperation.

He is retreating on a front of forty-five kilometers north and east of Rheims.

Fort Brimont and Moronvillers massif are ours and Nogent-l'Abbesse massif is completely surrounded.

Our advance guards, keeping in close touch with the enemy rear-guards, have passed the line Orainville, Bourgoigne, Cernay-les-Rheims, Beine and Betheniville.

Farther east we hold the whole course of the river Arnes and have crossed the river Suippe at Orainville and the river Arnes at several points.

Aviation.—Notwithstanding low clouds and fog our aviators closely observed the movements of the enemy.

Four enemy aeroplanes were felled and one balloon brought down in flames.

Enemy troops and convoys in the battle zone were bombed and machine-gunned. Twenty tons of bombs were thus employed. In addition to thirteen tons dropped on railway stations during the night in spite of dense banks of fog.

American Advance Slow

London, October 5.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters shows that the advance of the Americans yesterday, which was well supported by gas, artillery and aeroplanes, met with a most determined resistance and progress, after the first objectives had been reached, was slow owing to the great artillery and machine-gun fire and the advance was considerably upheld before the pivotal position at Romagne.

The official American communique issued this evening reports:

Our attack westward of the Meuse continued despite a determined resistance by artillery and machine-guns from well entrenched positions. Strong hostile counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Fall Back On Arnes Line

London, October 5.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

The Germans are falling back in Eastern Champagne on the line of the Arnes, which is a tributary of the Suippe.

The Americans have reached this line at the village of St. Etienne, four and a half miles north of Somme-Py.

General Gouraud's troops have

now broken through in eight days two systems of defense, the first of which was considered impregnable a year ago.

Meanwhile it is noteworthy that the enemy has abandoned the theory of unbreakable lines and now talks in his official communiques of "a glacial in France and Belgium" which is all he needs to hold for the defense of the Fatherland.

The word glacial has an ominous connotation in German. It has already served before as an excuse for pillage and laying waste large tracts of populous country. There is every reason to fear that this is what is meant now. However, it also means that the German High Command is preparing the public for another retreat. That retreat, however, will bring us fighting line uncomfortably near German homes.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports:

The Germans, as elsewhere, are putting up a great resistance against General Gouraud's advance in Champagne, and are fighting every yard of the ground. They are only being beaten by superior initiative. There were no French assaulting waves after the first day. The French infantry advanced in groups commanded by a lieutenant or non-commissioned officer thus filtering through the ravines and capturing the German posts. When a score of such tiny operations had been successful a local advance was undertaken and the sum of the number of such advances enables our general advance on the whole line.

Treachery Of Enemy

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports:

When American troops were approaching the Abri de Saint Louis a hundred Germans ran out and threw up their hands. The Americans ceased fire and allowed the Germans to approach. When the Germans arrived within bombing range they plunged their hands into their pockets and bombed the Americans, killing or wounding many of them. More American troops with flame-throwers came up, surrounded the Abri and poured in gas and flame until not even a rat could have survived.

German Retreat Expected Behind Kriemhilde Line

London, October 3.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters reports today:

The two battalions in the St. Mihiel sector have recoiled one from the other, leaving a wide outpost line between, but the shells of the French guns threaten the enemy's communications between Grand Pre and Vouziers and therefore their withdrawal is likely behind what is believed to be the Kriemhilde line running from the Meuse north of Brielleux, southward through Bois-de-Valoup and then westward south of Romagne and north of Gesnes to the ridges north and west of Exermont, across the Aisne to Chatelehém Bluff.

There is also an alternative line apparently designed to meet the possibility of the other being turned by an advance in Grand Pre Gorge.

On our right the enemy is still bringing up reinforcements.

PERSHING'S COMMUNIQUE (American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 5.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique of October 4 reports:

This morning the attack was resumed west of the Meuse. Overcoming stubborn resistance we advanced our line two to five kilometers, carrying Hill No. 240 north of Exermont, taking from the enemy the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chahery and La Forge. In the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire our troops forced the enemy back to the Kriemhilde position south of the Bois de Norte.

Washington, October 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from a correspondent with the American Army northwest of Verdun said the Americans again met with desperate resistance all day long and resisted a series of counter-attacks. Machine gun-fire and artillery were particularly violent.

Germans Prepare To Give Up Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

September 28, conquered the whole Flanders Ridge in 48 hours. The local actions since have been aimed at freeing the approaches to the advance of 14 kilometers on a front of 40 completely freeing Ypres. It has permitted the occupation of the banks of the River Lys between Armentieres and Wervicq while 10,500 prisoners, including 200 officers, have been counted and also 350 guns, 200 trench-mortars and 600 machine-guns.

The British navy and British air men powerfully contributed to our victory.

London, October 4.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires this evening:

How fiercely the Belgians are now fighting is shown by the fact that a German battery in action was captured by the use of knives and revolvers alone. The Belgians rushed the guns while they were being fired and killed the whole of the crews.

The armored car which entered Roulers did great execution. Two of the occupants were killed and two wounded, leaving only one man to bring it back.

According to prisoners, the German 57th and 58th Reserve Divisions and the 2nd and 11th Divisions were withdrawn as they were no longer capable of fighting. The morale of the German Guards Division is reported to be so reduced that some men run on the opening of our attacks and pickets to hold up stragglers have to be posted in the rear to prevent this.

GERMANS BEING BEATEN AT EVERY POINT IN LINE

Battle Raging With Unabated Fury In Hindenburg System And In Argonne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 3.—The great battle begun a week ago with the French and Americans on either side of the Forest of Argonne is still raging with unabated fury. Between St. Quentin and Cambrai it has reached an intensity which has not been surpassed in the war.

There has been another withdrawal of the enemy on a wide front north and south of the La Bassée Canal which it is not premature to hail as a great victory.

The Germans are throwing wooden bridges over the Meuse.

The French armies have gained the

victory at three points in one day. General Debemy's forces have passed through St. Quentin and across the Somme, General Berthelot's army made a big gain north-west of Rheims and General Gouraud advanced in the direction of Vouziers. A new German retreat from the Aisne, in view of the full retreat of the Germans on a wide front west of Lille and its evacuation and liberation are in prospect.

The situation is grave, not to say critical, says the Austrian Premier. The armistice concluded by Bulgaria has undoubtedly created a situation of gravity for the Dual Monarchy.

The Belgian Coast has again been bombarded by the British fleet.

Damascus has been won but the Allied troops were withdrawn after it had been surrounded and 7,000 prisoners taken.

The surrender of Bulgaria and the British victories in Syria and Palestine have caused great excitement in Constantinople but the party hostile to the

Young Turks is not yet strong enough to face the dictatorship of Enver Pasha. The Turks outside Ottoman territory are agitating for peace. There is an exodus of Germans and Austrians from Turkey.

Panic reigns on the Vienna and Budapest bourses.

Paris, October 5.—There is every indication of an early abandonment of the Flanders coast from Ostend to Zeebrugge, and the enemy will retire to the Antwerp-Meuse line. The blow to German pride will be severe. The Pan-Germans have insisted on the retention of the coast as vital to world-power.

The British have advanced south of Armentieres, and have taken 4,000 prisoners on the Cambrai front. In Champagne the French and American forces broke deep into the German's enormously fortified second defense line. East of Argonne General Pershing's Army is nearly at the top of Argonne Forest.

DAY & NIGHT WEAR

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Shanghai Club Case Begun In British Supreme Court

First Witness Heard In Mr. Gordius Nielsen's Action
For Reinstatement As Member

The action whereby Mr. Gordius Nielsen seeks reinstatement as a member of the Shanghai Club opened yesterday morning before Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court. The plaintiff and officials of the Club were in court and the counsel appearing were Mr. N. C. Home for Mr. Nielsen and Mr. D. McNeill and Mr. G. H. Wright for the defendants.

Mr. Home opened with an outline of the case, which briefly was that Mr. Nielsen had been irregularly expelled following certain correspondence between him and Captain S. C. Jorgensen, of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, after the Club had written the latter a non-member-inquiring which guest he had been on an occasion when his name had not appeared in the guest book.

Mr. Home said he would first state briefly what he considered to be the clear and undisputed principles of club law. If a club ejects a member and the member took exception to his expulsion and went to a court of law asserting that he had been wrongfully ejected, the court was not a court of appeal from the decision of the club. It was not for the court to say whether it had been in the position of the club, it would have done the same thing. Its position rather was that of a court of revision; it inquired in the first place as to whether the club under its rules had any power of expulsion at all, because without rules to that effect there could not be expulsion, and, secondly, had those rules been observed; and thirdly, were those rules and the acts which the club had done in accordance with the principles of natural justice. Further even if everything was all right, under those several headings, if the proceedings were actuated by malice against a member then, however complete in another way the proceedings were, that voided them.

Correspondence between the Club and Mr. Jorgensen, Mr. Nielsen and Mr. Jorgensen, Mr. Nielsen and Mr. H. G. Simms was read and counsel maintained that the initial epistle, by Mr. Jorgensen, was discourteous in tone and held that there was no Club rule to enforce the registry of a guest's name in the club guest book. The letter called the "camel-driver" or "shopkeeper" letter, out of which the expulsion is said to

have developed, was one originally written by Mr. Nielsen to Capt. Jorgensen. The offending descriptive appears twice in the letter, at the beginning, when it states:

"Dear Captain Jorgensen—I was astonished to learn, the other day when I met you that the Shanghai Club had not yet tendered you an apology for the clumsy and not a little insulting letter which that institution of shopkeepers, niggers and Bagdad camel drivers had the gross tactlessness to address to you on May 1."

And again at the end when he wrote:

"I congratulate you that you do not, like myself, rub shoulders with this vulgar set of shopkeepers, niggers and Bagdad camel drivers. Yours truly,

(Sgd.) Gordius Nielsen.

"P. S.—Please keep this letter because I intend to send the Committee of the Club a copy of it, so that there shall be no doubt in anybody's mind as to how the guilty party is being looked upon by dozens of people, including several refined Britons—G. N."

Capt. Jorgensen was the first witness called by Mr. Home yesterday afternoon when the opening of the case was concluded. Capt. Jorgensen testified that he had lived in Shanghai about 18 years and had been in the Shanghai Club about 18 times, always at the invitation of members. On April 29 he went there to meet Mr. Nielsen. He inquired for the latter at the information desk and a member who was standing nearby volunteered to find Mr. Nielsen, locating him in the bar. The witness said he was only in the bar a few minutes and then departed with his host. On May 1 he received the letter from the Club secretary. He was annoyed at the wording of the letter and he wrote to Mr. Nielsen enclosing the letter. He had received the "camel driver" letter written on May 13 but showed it to no one except his wife and did not talk about it until after everybody had begun speaking of it and it had been mentioned to him by members of the Club. Subsequently he had gone to Japan where he received another letter from the Club which also annoyed him.

Mr. McNeill cross-examined briefly and the case was adjourned until today.

BRITISH SHIPS CARRIED 1,000,000 AMERICANS

Over Half Of Expedition To
Europe Taken In British
Bottoms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 4.—Striking figures respecting the transport of American troops to Europe show that the total up to September 30 was 1,740,000, of which British ships carried approximately 1,000,000. Seventy percent of the work of conveying the ships was performed by the British Navy.

During September 311,000 Americans, 5,000 Canadians and 4,000 American bluejackets were transported to Europe. Half of the American troops last month were landed in France and the remainder in England. The largest single conveyance from the United States came in September and numbered 21,000 men. The previous record was 23,000 men.

The figures emphasized the enormous contribution America is making to the strength of the British Navy and the failure of the much vaunted U-boat threats to prevent the arrival of the American army.

Lives Lost In Crash Of British Steamers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 5.—A British steamer collided on the 3rd with the s.s. Burutu (3,902 tons; British and African S. N. Co., Ltd.), which sank immediately. Forty-one survivors, including a lady, have been landed. It is reported in Liverpool that thirty-five persons perished in the sinking of the Elder Dempster liner Burutu.

JAPANESE PRAISE BELGIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Tokio, October 5.—The Emperor of Japan has cabled to the King of the Belgians congratulating him on the brilliant success achieved by the Belgian army under his personal command and highly praising the chivalry of the Belgian soldiers.

ENLISTED MEN GUESTS OF LOCAL AMERICANS

American Soldiers, Sailors And
Marines En Route To Manila
Entertained Here

Four hundred and seventeen American sailors, soldiers and marines and volunteers, passing through on the China Mail liner Nanking en route to Manila, were royally entertained here Sunday and yesterday by the American Community. Automobile tours of Shanghai and vicinity, trips to the Native City, a banquet at the Oriental Hotel Sunday night and a buffet lunch, entertainment and dance at the Town Hall last night comprised the program. Merchants co-operated with the Y.M.C.A. officers of the American Association of China and the American Women's Club to make the stay of the enlisted men an event while some fifty men were entertained at private homes.

The program was arranged Sunday morning by Mr. George A. Fitch of the Young Men's Christian Association, who received a wireless from Mr. B. Atwood Robinson, chairman of the committee of management, Navy Y.M.C.A. Mr. Fitch immediately organized a reception committee and when the Nanking docked a few hours later everything was in readiness for the service men.

The entire body sat down to dinner at the Oriental Hotel Sunday night and were guests of Sincere and Company at the roof garden where Chinese vaudevillians kept the boys interested and wondering. Over 100 attended a special song service at the Union Church Sunday afternoon when Mrs. J. H. Black, Mr. Amos Bird, Mr. F. Gill and Miss La Monde contributed numbers.

Yesterday was the big day. In the morning and afternoon 65 automobiles, loaned by garages and owners were placed at the disposal of Mr. Fitch and his committee and the enlisted men were taken on tours of Shanghai.

Three groups of 50 each, with Mr. N. A. Viloudaki acting as guide, saw the Native City. Crowds followed the uniformed men everywhere. At Lungshu arsenal, General Lu Yung-shan granted a special permit which allowed the men thoroughly to inspect the post. They watched Chinese soldiers drill, saluted the Chinese officers and Chinese flag, and attempted to discuss military tactics with Chinese soldiers, who attempted to describe Chinese army methods to the Americans in Chinese.

The climax came last night with the American Women's Club entertainment and dance at the Town Hall. A buffet lunch was served, the men enjoying chicken, roast beef, potato salad, rolls, doughnuts, cakes and coffee.

Charlie Opunui, a Hawaiian sailor; Messrs. E. Heen, E. Glemby, Miss McConnell, Mr. C. S. Stone, Mrs. G. F. Ashley and Mr. E. F. Graham-Barrow were on the entertainment program and Seaman Waterbury presided at the piano for the dance which followed. Over 100 Shanghai girls came to help entertain the boys.

Mrs. Lunt, president of the Women's Club, welcomed the men and was given three rousing cheers. Cheering was the popular form of applause. The Allies, Shanghai, America, American Woman's Club

and several others came in for a share of the yells. Mr. N. T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge, and Consul R. P. Tenney were present.

Mr. W. S. Fleming heading the movement to raise money among Shanghai Americans for the Oriental Hotel dinner and expenses for last night's affair. A large delegation of American women catered to the wants of the enlisted men and Y.M.C.A. men were on hand to give assistance.

The visitors had plenty of smokes, for the B.A.T. sent 40,000 cigarettes. Soft drinks were contributed by Watson's, Aquarius Company and J. Llewellyn and Company and the following garages loaned automobiles: Central, Hudson, Eastern, Star, H. S. Honigsberg and Company, Auto Castle, Shanghai Horse Bazaar, and Auto Palace.

42 Concrete Vessels To Be Built This Year

Shipping Board Announces
Pacific Coast Yards Are
Ready To Begin At Once

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 5.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Director General of the Shipping Board announced that Pacific Coast shipyards are ready to begin the construction of concrete vessels this month. Forty-two ships will be constructed within the year.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 3.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Silver Report states: The market continues good with fair enquiry for manufacturing purposes.

After receding to 5/3 the official China exchange reacted to 5/3½ owing to the action of Chinese speculators.

The Indian Silver holding has risen from 1842 to 2/30 (72130) lakhs during the last seven weeks.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
FOUCAULD
BRANDY RUM
GOLD MEDAL
PARIS 1889
GOLD MEDAL
PARIS 1900
LUCIEN-FOUCAULD & C^o
ESTD 1847 AT
COGNAC-FRANCE

Volunteer Corps Orders

The following Corps Orders were issued from S.Y.C. Headquarters yesterday by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant:

No. 76. Leave.—Short leave has been granted to the following Officers:

Lieut. F. M. Nield 23-9-18 to 25-10-18.

Lieut. W. J. Monk 28-9-18 to 23-10-18.

2/Lt. F. W. Foster 11-10-18 to 17-11-18.

Capt. S. A. Ransom 7-10-18 to 23-10-18.

No. 77. Headquarters offices.—The headquarters offices will be closed on Thursday October 10, being the anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

No. 78. Winter uniform.—Winter uniforms will be taken into wear from 15th October, 1918.

No. 79. Municipal Challenge Cup.—The competition for this trophy will take place on Saturday October 12, 1918 at 2 p.m. The following are the conditions:

1. The competition shall be open to all ranks classified as marksmen and first class shots on April 30, 1918.

2. The competition shall be of an individual nature.

3. No competitor shall be permitted to shoot on the Range on the day of the competition before same takes place.

4. Rifles or carbines as issued by headquarters must be used; sliding windgauges as issued by headquarters shall be allowed.

5. Members of the First Reserve are eligible to shoot for the Cup provided they have served in the Corps not less than 4 years in an active unit and 4 years in the Reserve, or 5 years in an active unit and 2 years in the Reserve, or 6 years in an active unit and 1 year in the Reserve or less.

6. The competition shall take place on Saturday October 12 at 2 p.m. Entries shall be made in writing to the Orderly Room on or before Friday, October 11. No entrance fee shall be charged. Ammunition shall be provided free.

7. The competition shall be held under the general rules applied to the last S.Y.C. Annual Meeting.

8. Each squad started shall complete the competition before a succeeding squad is started.

9. Between ranges in the skirmishing competition the weapons shall be carried at the trail with safety catches applied.

10. Ties shall be decided by repeating practice No. 1 of this competition.

11. Competitors on whose targets there are more hits than the number of rounds issued for that practice shall have deducted from his score the average value of each hit in excess.

12. The conditions governing the competition shall be as follows:

Practice 1. 500 yards; 1st class figure target; 7 shots; no sighter; prone position; no rest allowed; deliberate firing. H.P.S. 28.

Each shot immediately after firing will be signalled in the usual manner.

Practice 2. Skirmishing competition. 500 yards lying rifles may be rested and in aiming position; 1st class figure target; 7 shots; no sighter; prone position; no rest allowed; deliberate firing. H.P.S. 28.

Each shot immediately after firing will be signalled in the usual manner.

Practice 3. 400 yards. On appearance of 1st class figure target at 400 yards for 10 seconds. 2 rounds will be fired from the sitting or kneeling position, cover optional. Value of hits at 500 and 400 yards as per S.Y.C. Musketry Course. Targets will again disappear for 60 seconds and the advance be continued to 300 yards at which 2 shots will be fired.

Practice 4. 300 yards. Rapid firing. No. 3 figure target (silhouette); five shots in fifteen seconds; any position. Rifles will be loaded with four rounds in the magazine and one in the chamber and may be in aiming position before the target appears. H.P.S. 15.

Highest possible score 38.

Practice 5. 200 yards. Rapid firing. No. 3 figure target (silhouette); five shots in fifteen seconds; any position. Rifles will be loaded with four rounds in the magazine and one in the chamber and may be in aiming position before the target appears. H.P.S. 15.

Highest possible score 38.

Practice 6. 200 yards. Rapid firing. No. 3 figure target (silhouette); five shots in fifteen seconds; any position. Rifles will be loaded with four rounds in the magazine and one in the chamber and may be in aiming position before the target appears. H.P.S. 15.

Highest possible score 38.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	2nd	3rd	Local	Fast	2nd	3rd	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.50	8.10	8.30	8.45	10.30	10.50	11.10	11.25	11.40
SOOCHOW	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.55	10.40	11.00	11.20	11.35	11.50
WUJIAH	8.10	8.30	8.50	9.05	10.50	11.10	11.30	11.45	12.00
CHANGCHOW	8.20	8.40	9.00	9.15	11.00	11.20	11.40	11.55	12.10
WUJIAH	8.30	8.50	9.10	9.25	11.10	11.30	11.50	12.05	12.20
CHANGCHOW	8.40	9.00	9.20	9.35	11.20	11.40	12.00	12.15	12.30
WUJIAH	8.50	9.10	9.30	9.45	11.30	11.50	12.10	12.25	12.40
CHANGCHOW	9.00	9.20	9.40	9.55	11.40	12.00	12.20	12.35	12.50
WUJIAH	9.10	9.30	9.50	10.05	11.50	12.10	12.30	12.45	13.00
CHANGCHOW	9.20	9.40	10.00	10.15	12.00	12.20	12.40	12.55	13.10
WUJIAH	9.30	9.50	10.10	10.25	12.10	12.30	12.50	13.05	13.20
CHANGCHOW	9.40	10.00	10.20	10.35	12.20	12.40	13.00	13.15	13.30
WUJIAH	9.50	10.10	10.30	10.45	12.30	12.50	13.10	13.25	13.40
CHANGCHOW	10.00	10.20	10.40	10.55	12.40	13.00	13.20	13.35	13.50
WUJIAH	10.10	10.30	10.50	11.05	12.50	13.10	13.30	13.45	14.00
CHANGCHOW	10.20	10.40	11.00	11.15	13.00	13.20	13.40	13.55	14.10
WUJIAH	10.30	10.50	11.10	11.25	13.10	13.30	13.50	14.05	14.20
CHANGCHOW	10.40	11.00	11.20	11.35	13.20	13.40	14.00	14.15	14.30
WUJIAH	10.50	11.10	11.30	11.45	13.30	13.50	14.10	14.25	14.40
CHANGCHOW	11.00	11.20	11.40	11.55	13.40	14.00	14.20	14.35	14.50
WUJIAH	11.10	11.30	11.50	12.05	13.50	14.10	14.30	14.45	15.00
CHANGCHOW	11.20	11.40	12.00	12.15	14.00	14.20	14.40	14.55	15.10
WUJIAH	11.30	11.50	12.10	12.25	14.10	14.30	14.50	15.05	15.20
CHANGCHOW	11.40	12.00	12.20	12.35	14.20	14.40	15.00	15.15	15.30
WUJIAH	11.50	12.10	12.30	12.45	14.30	14.50	15.10	15.25	15.40
CHANGCHOW	12.00	12.20	12.40	12.55	14.40	15.00	15.20	15.35	15.50
WUJIAH	12.10	12.30	12.50	13.05	14.50	15.10	15.30	15.45	16.00
CHANGCHOW	12.20	12.40	13.00	13.15	15.00	15.20	15.40	15.55	16.10
WUJIAH	12.30	12.50	13.10	13.25	15.10	15.30	15.50	16.05	16.20
CHANGCHOW	12.40	13.00	13.20	13.35	15.20	15.40	16.00	16.15	16.30
WUJIAH	12.50	13.10	13.30	13.45	15.30	15.50	16.10	16.25	16.40
CHANGCHOW	13.00	13.20	13.40	13.55	15.40	16.00	16.20	16.35	16.50
WUJIAH	13.10	13.30	13.50	14.05	15.50	16.10	16.30	16.45	17.00
CHANGCHOW	13.20	13.40	14.00	14.15	16.00	16.20	16.40	16.55	17.10
WUJIAH	13.30	13.50	14.10	14.25	16.10	16.30	16.50	17.05	17.20
CHANGCHOW	13.40	14.00	14.20	14.35	16.20	16.40	17.00	17.15	17.30
WUJIAH	13.50	14.10	14.30	14.45	16.30	16.50	17.10	17.25	17.40
CHANGCHOW	14.00	14.20	14.40	14.55	16.40	17.00	17.20	17.35	17.50
WUJIAH	14.10	14.30	14.50	15.05	16.50	17.10	17.30	17.45	18.00
CHANGCHOW	14.20	14.40	15.00	15.15	17.00	17.20	17.40	17.55	18.10
WUJIAH	14.30	14.50	15.10	15.25	17.10	17.30	17.50	18.05	18.20
CHANGCHOW	14.40	15.00	15.20	15.35	17.20	17.40	18.00	18.15	18.30
WUJIAH	14.50	15.10	15.30	15.45	17.30	17.50	18.10	18.25	18.40
CHANGCHOW	15.00	15.20	15.40	15.55	17.40	18.00	18.20	18.35	18.50
WUJIAH	15.10	15.30	15.50	16.05	17.50	18.10	18.30	18.45	19.00
CHANGCHOW	15.20	15.40	16.00	16.15	18.00	18.20	18.40	18.55	19.10
WUJIAH	15.30	15.50	16.10	16.25	18.10	18.30	18.50	19.05	19.20
CHANGCHOW	15.40	16.00	16.20	16.35	18.20	18.40	19.00	19.15	19.30
WUJIAH	15.50	16.10	16.30	16.45	18.30	18.50	19.10	19.25	19.40
CHANGCHOW	16.00	16.20	16.40	16.55	18.40	19.00	19.20	19.35	19.50
WUJIAH	16.10	16.30	16.50	17.05	18.50	19.10	19.30	19.45	20.00
CHANGCHOW	16.20	16.40	17.00	17.15	19.00	19.20	19.40	19.55	20.10
WUJIAH	16.30	16.50	17.10	17.25	19.10	19.30	19.50	20.05	20.20
CHANGCHOW	16.40	17.00	17.20	17.35	19.20	19.40	20.00	20.15	20.30
WUJIAH	16.50	17.10	17.30	17.45	19.30	19.50	20.10	20.25	20.

The China Press

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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
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WEATHER

The weather in our region. Fresh to strong northerly winds along the whole coast.

DEATH

PEARSON: On the 7th October, 1918, at his residence, 53 Avenue Road, Charles Edward Pearson, of the Municipal Electricity Dept., aged 52 years. The funeral will take place at the Rivington Hall Cemetery today, 8th October, at 2 p.m. All friends and brethren are invited to attend.

19662.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 8, 1918

The Approaching End

NOTHING could have been calculated so effectively and clearly to reveal the hopelessness of Germany's military and domestic situation the startling news that flashed over the wires yesterday that Germany, Austria and Turkey have jointly addressed to President Wilson a proposal for an immediate general armistice and the opening of peace negotiations. This momentous message, which was received yesterday morning by the local French Wireless Station direct from Lyons, was supplemented later in the day by a Reuter cablegram from Copenhagen stating that the new German Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, announced in the Reichstag on October 5 that he sent a note to President Wilson through the Swiss Government on October 4 requesting President Wilson to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate in that connection with the other belligerents. The accuracy of the news, therefore, may be taken for granted. The only question now is the motive actuating Germany and her Allies and the real significance of such a step.

The French press declares that this move constitutes on the part of the enemy an acknowledgment of his powerlessness to continue the war which he provoked. In the opinion of the French press, it unmasks a plot designed to shake the will of the Allies but is stripped of any chance of success as one which consists in demanding an armistice in order to escape from defeat without furnishing the necessary surities. Be this as it may, the question that is of the most vital importance to the Allies and to the world is not whether Germany is sincere in her plea for peace or is merely resorting to a subtle artifice, but whether the very fact of Germany publicly avowing to the world a desire for peace, simulated or otherwise, is not in point of fact overwhelming proof of her powerlessness to continue the struggle much further.

In the face of the most positive indications that German militarism is gasping its last breath, no sane man can deny that Germany is in dire need of peace, but assuming that the fear expressed by the French press that Germany is striving to lead the Allies into a trap by undermining their unanimity of view, there is not the slightest chance of Germany succeeding in her intrigue. President Wilson has already stated in the clearest and most specific terms that the Allies have no disposition to come to terms with Germany, but that the latter, if genuinely desirous of peace, must furnish evidence of good faith by deeds, not words. Germany time and again has been acquainted with the conditions under which the Allies will consent to discuss peace terms, and those conditions, broadly speaking, are that Germany should lay down her arms, evacuate invaded territory and accept in principle the demand of the Allies for reparation, restitution and guarantees. It is significant to note in this connection that the French newspapers insist on the fact that the Entente Powers must know, first of all, with which governments they are to treat. This only puts in different words President Wilson's enunciation of the principle that Germany must be deprived of the power of breaking a pledge. Mere assurances, or even treaties, on the part of Germany are not enough. Prince Max, even now, seeking a general peace, is willing to throw overboard the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties.

The logic of facts makes it clear that either one of two things can happen within the next few weeks, or days. Either Germany really wants peace or she is merely trying to disrupt the Allies. We have already shown that there is not the slightest chance of German success in any move to create a schism among the Allies. Any such attempt is foredoomed to failure. The Allies are now, more than ever before, knit in indissoluble ties pledging them to a common victory over a common foe.

If, on the other hand, Germany is genuinely eager for peace, it would be well to ask what are the prospects of an early peace. Attention may be drawn at this point to a most recent statement in the speech of the new German Chancellor before the

Reichstag appearing elsewhere today, in which he says that the program of the German Majority Parties, on which he takes his stand, contains the acceptance of the answer given by the former Imperial Government to the Pope's Note of August 1, 1917, and also an unconditional acceptance of the resolution passed by the Reichstag on July 19, 1918. It further declares its willingness to join a League of Nations based on equal rights for all, both strong and weak. This is the first public statement announcing the adherence of Germany to the principle that the smallest and weakest state has the right to live in freedom and independence equally with the mightiest and most powerful states. It acknowledges the wrong to Belgium and the wrong to Serbia. Equally significant is the plank in the platform of the Majority Parties which considers the solution of the Belgian problem to lie in the complete rehabilitation of Belgium, particularly her independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made, states the Imperial Chancellor, to reach an understanding on the question of an indemnity. If this means anything, it means an admission of willingness to pay on the part of Germany, and if she is willing in principle to pay for one wrong, she must be willing to pay for all.

Anyway, it is no longer a case of "Gott mit uns." The partnership seems to be in a state of dissolution. It is no longer "onward with God to a German victory" but onward with God to an Allied Peace.

Correspondence

Mr. Thwing To Oppose Opium Deal

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
SIR:—Will you please insert the enclosed letter from Rev. E. W. Thwing of Korea, concerning the recent opium agreement? Yours truly,
Wm. Van Wai,
Secretary,
General Chinese Tract Society.
(ENCLOSURE)
Kobe, October 1st, 1918.
My dear Mr. Thwing: I have been out of China for the past four months, but have been busy over here. Expect to be back in Peking this week. Please put news in papers that I am back and that I am strongly against the disgraceful Opium deal and will fight it. It gives a bad name to Chinese officials in Peking. It should not be allowed to stand. Yours against opium.

(Sgd.) E. W. THWING.

Royal Flying Corps Hospitals

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir: Will you kindly insert enclosed copy of letter just received from Honorary Secretary Royal Flying Corps Hospitals, London, and oblige, Yours very truly,
A. H. HALLAM,
Shanghai.
Royal Flying Corps Hospital Fund,
Hon. Treasurer.

October 7, 1918.
(ENCLOSURE)
Royal Flying Corps Brayanston Hospital,
37, Bryanston Square, W. 1.

A. H. Hallam, Esq.,
No. 1, The Bund,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Hallam: I am very grateful indeed for your cheque £760.19.11 received today, the amount forwarded by you in aid of our funds, and I have pleasure to enclose formal receipt.

Since last issuing the published accounts of the Royal Flying Corps Hospitals, notable developments have taken place, the chief of which are our definite linking up with the Air Ministry, and the strengthening of our Committee by the addition of several well-known public men. The will greatly increase our power of usefulness, and the proposed incorporation of the organization as a public body will ensure the continuous administration of the large funds which have been already, and which may hereafter be, entrusted to us.

The Auxiliary "Over-Sea" Hospital at Shirley Park, supported mainly by the generosity of the Members of the "Over-Sea" Club, is being enlarged by the erection of huts, and we hope shortly to have room for 160 officers. We have also installed at considerable expense Whirlpool Baths for high-pressure electrical treatment, and we believe this will be very beneficial in cases of asthma.

There are 230 acres of park land at Shirley Park, and experiments are being made with revolving huts for patients who must live and sleep in the open air, and this idea is capable of great expansion.

These improvements and enlargements represent considerable outlay, and our original estimate that Shirley Park might be run on £3,000 a year is now seen to have been very much of the mark, and we anticipate that double that sum will be scarcely sufficient for its maintenance.

As foreshadowed in the report we have opened a large convalescent home at the Seaside. A building at Swanage, one of the sunniest spots in Dorsetshire, has been taken, and will accommodate 60 or 70 patients.

When the enormous expansion of the Royal Air Force is considered, it will be seen that the provision we are making is none too great, and we are ready and willing to consider any larger schemes which may from time to time be put forward by the Air Ministry.

Already our financial commitments are heavy, and we require at the end of 1918 a year, but we go forward with absolute confidence that this—and greater sums—will be forthcoming for the care of the sick and wounded members of the Royal Air Force, who are giving their lives without stint.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing the Committee's thanks for the sum already contributed by the British Committee Overseas.

I have pleasure to enclose duplicate receipt for the £714.8.8 received on the 6th of June. I remain, Yours sincerely,

Sgd. WALTER S. FIELD,
Hon. Treasurer.

'No Man Can Defend Germany And Remain A Man,' Says Garret Thompson

Prof. Garrett W. Thompson, head of the German department at the University of Maine, writes as follows in the New York Sun:

Since the summer of 1914 American college professors of German have not been conspicuous on the firing line of public opinion. Occasionally a "sniper" with aim far less accurate than that of his worthier prototype, has discharged at some easy mark, but the echoes of his shot rang feebly amid the general lull of the busy world. The situation has its information which few are more aptly qualified than these gentlemen to furnish. It has also fastened on them an opprobrium which their vacuous silence has only served to confirm, and registers a rebuke whose justice I, as one of their number, am frank to admit and seek, through the courtesy of your columns, to discuss.

At the beginning of hostilities there is little doubt that the vast majority of German teachers in this country were pro-German in their sympathies. Admiration for the Teutonic language and literature, academic experience in the German universities, friendly associations with the German people themselves, the pleasant glamor of being abroad, with its accessory opportunities of travel, general observation and comparison—these together with the rational preference for German as their chosen profession are obvious reasons why the initial sympathies of such teachers were less favorable to the Allied cause.

Gradually, however, the incredible facts of German brutality became increasingly credible. In spite of disclaimers evidence against the Teuton accumulated. The path of neutrality grew steadily rougher, and soon no reasonable mind could deny that it was leading us to the Western front. With America's entry into the war the situation made two imperative demands on the individual—he must declare his Americanism in no unmistakable terms; he could not be loyal to his own flag and at the same time defend German ideals as revealed in the light of actual conditions. Passivity became an act of treason and silence a wilful breach of faith.

Where, meantime, was the American professor of German? How many heard his voice ring through a troubled country with words of reassurance, of fidelity, of zealous patriotism, words that would have possessed doubled power because they issued from a profession naturally under suspicion and regarded by many as honest heart as the sources of disloyal reactions. In such critical times, one professor of German appointed himself warden of Germanic interests, which he was to carry solely through the prevailing unrest and restore when peace came to their former place of confidence and worth.

And have there been no vital problems to solve? That no man can defend Germany and remain a man, the question whether German literature is harmless or pernicious as an educational content, the decision as to who shall teach it and what shall be taught, the risk of tolerating any sort of German influence where it can reach our American youth, the query whether the present state of public mind can wisely handle problems which extend so far into the future when passion will have lost its heat and rancor—these and countless other considerations call for training, knowledge, judgment, wisdom. They ought to be the particular business of the college professor.

He knows the language and its relation to others; he knows the content and purport of the literature, can distinguish its purely cultural features from its narrow Germanism; he is an

China And Her Money

(The Japan Chronicle)

When a recent message announced that the Diplomatic Corps at Peking had agreed that there was no objection to China placing an embargo on the exportation of silver, with the exception of the representatives of "some of the Powers" who had said that they must consult their home Governments before replying, it needed no great perspicacity to guess who those "Powers" were. Later messages have said, without any reticence, that it was the Japanese Minister alone who held up the mandate which the Chinese Government desired to put in force. As the Asahi remarked, in explaining this obstruction: "It is said that the Japanese authorities are still considering the matter in consultation with representatives of the various interests affected. It is pointed out that, unlike other foreign countries, Japan stands in special relation to China with its close commercial connections, the balance of trade being paid to Japan in silver." This may seem to be an excellent reason from the Japanese point of view, and the naive manner in which it is expressed is characteristic. But it hardly needs pointing out that this is the very reason why the embargo should be put into force. Japan's "special relation" to China consists in her exceeding all other Powers, at present, in sending China more goods than she buys in return, and this is the reason why she is very

expert, and authority where others only feel and guess; he, as almost no other, is qualified to evaluate this whole cursed business of Kultur, to define it, differentiate it, compare it, penetrate its subtleties, explain its deleterious tendencies and draw for the American people the proportions of its gigantic reach.

Moreover, as a close student of Germanics, the college professor faces the obvious civic duty of declaring for his countrymen the most indispensable of all doctrines—that henceforth things German cannot be determined apart from the relations of the present war; that the value of Germanic study as evidenced by the methods and ideals of 20 years ago is neutralized by the present intellectual and moral state of the German mind; that there is no indication of a return to the older, saner, ways which all of us have admired and trusted; that the new Germany is brutalized, mind, soul and body; that the preservation of our youth is infinitely more important than the gain or loss of German educational influence; that the linguistic and literary value of Germanics for this country must be weighed on the scales of humanity and morality; that German methods have no meaning here except in so far as they minister to the unfolding of democracy and liberty. How many college professors of German have the conviction or courage to support such a doctrine?

Is the foregoing arraignment unfair? Not 12 months ago I interrogated an average hundred of them by letter on various points suggested by the times.

Twenty-nine still believed that the war was forced on Germany.

Twenty-one insisted that the stories of Teuton Brutality were greatly exaggerated (citing in protest the Germany they knew years ago).

Fourteen preferred to see Germany win rather than England.

Forty bewailed the irreparable loss to American scholarship entailed by the war.

Eight defended the German system "even with its apparent rigors" as against the looseness and inefficiency of democratic government.

The great majority "deemed it inexpedient" to make a public statement.

The great majority! How majestically they stand out from among the foolish throng which presses toward France and death that these spineless marksmen may live to inoculate Kultur into the minds of its sons and daughters!

I willingly except those splendid young instructors who early joined the colors, whose zeal is surpassed only by their heroism. I recognize the faithful few who put country before their job and denounce the thing they once revered.

But I feel—who can feel it too?—that no man can defend Germany even negatively and remain a man. For the insignificant college professor who is content to be infinitesimally small where other are infinitely large I have a contempt which craves public utterance.

This war is going to be won, but it will be won in spite of him, whether he knows it or not, marching home he will have ample time and cause for ignominious reflections. Perhaps some day he will realize that his doing nothing was more perilous than an active and honest German propaganda. At any rate he will have done all he could to blight the radiance of Amer scholarship and he will have the scant comfort of knowing that he purchased safety at the cost of public respect falling his country when the need was most urgent.

deliberately considering whether she can allow China to prevent the continuous outflow of precious metals which are taken in exchange for these goods.

When it is remembered with what exacerbation Japan smarted when the Powers used to fix terms regarding her tariffs and trade, it is remarkable how little feeling she shows for China in similar circumstances. The question is not one so much of the comparative benefits of free-trade and protection as of the inalienable rights of a sovereign State. The breaking-down of the barriers of exclusiveness had much in its favor. The world had become sufficiently cosmopolitan for it to be out of the question that hermit kingdoms should refuse intercourse with it, and perhaps the fixing of a tariff was a convenient method of preventing the reluctantly opened doors from being closed again by their jealous janitors. The institution of extra-territoriality was also a convenient arrangement in countries where ideas of justice were (and are) still rather primitive, and provided an object-lesson in the working of laws at once more civilized and satisfactory. But the benefits of foreign trade once being demonstrated, and such interests established as no Government could extinguish, the restoration of control over the tariffs should have been restored as a matter of common justice. This was done, after much

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By George McManus



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Mysteriously Lost Ships Of The American Navy

The Cyclops The Sixteenth To Disappear Without Trace--
The Famous Wasp Shared The Strange Fate

G. N. Garvin
(In The National Marine)

The mysterious disappearance of the naval collier Cyclops, missing since March 13 and now practically given up as lost with all on board by the Navy Department, is the sixteenth naval vessel to have been lost without a trace since the inception of the American Navy, according to statistics of the Department. However, the Cyclops is the first steam propelled vessels to have been similarly lost.

The Saratoga, carrying eighteen guns, was lost at sea in October, 1780, and was the first vessel, according to statistics, to be apparently swallowed up by the sea. Some time later the General Gates, a similar ship carrying eighteen guns, but of more recent construction, disappeared without a trace.

The brig Pickering, carrying fourteen guns and with a complement of ninety officers and men, sailed from New Castle, Delaware, on August 28, 1800, for Guadeloupe and was never again heard from and supposedly was lost in the terrific gale of September, 1800. The Insurgent, captured from the French in 1799, was another victim of this gale. This vessel carried thirty-six guns and 240 men under the command of Captain P. Fletcher, sailed from Hampton Roads on August 8, 1800, on a cruise in the West Indies, and was never heard from again.

The next naval tragedy shifted the scene to the Great Lakes when on the night of August 10, 1813, the schooner Hamilton, carrying nine guns and belonging to Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario, capsized while trying to weather the enemy's squadron. All hands were supposed to be at quarters when the vessel went under and none was heard of again.

One of the most famous of the missing ships was the Wasp, which figured so prominently in the war of 1812. This ship, commanded by the renowned Johnston Blakely, with eighteen guns and 140 men, had been the scourge of the seas to British shipping, having accounted for twelve British merchant vessels and turned over rich stores to the Government, including more than \$1,000,000 in gold. Her thirteenth exploit appears to have been her Nemesis, for after engaging and capturing the British brig Atlanta she departed upon a cruise on September 1, 1814, and never returned. A Swedish brig returning from Rio de Janeiro reported having spoken with her three weeks after this date. While nothing further was ever heard from her, naval authorities have always maintained the view that she was lost in a gale.

Scarcely less amazing was the later disappearance of the ship Epervier in July, 1815, while en route to this country from Algiers. This vessel had been captured from the British by the U. S. S. Peacock in 1812 and was part of Decatur's fleet in the war with Tripoli, and when negotiations for peace were opened this vessel was sent to this country with the peace proposals. After passing through the channel at Gibraltar on July 14, 1815, she was never heard from again, although it was reported that she was sighted less than a month later, August 8, in latitude 39° 4' north and

longitude 61° 15' west. She was a vessel of 477 tons and carried eighteen guns and had a crew of 128 men.

The Lynx, a small schooner, carrying six guns and fifty men, under the command of Lieutenant Commander J. R. Madison, sailed from St. Mary's, Fla., on January 1, 1821, bound for Jamaica, and was never heard from afterward, and later the schooner Wildcat, with three guns and thirty-one men, under command of Lieutenant E. Legare, was lost while en route from Cuba to Thompson's Island. This vessel is believed to have gone ashore on Cary's Foot Reef, as her arm chest and anchor were later found in that vicinity.

On September 10, 1821, the Hornet, a brig of eighteen guns and 140 men commanded by Master Commodore Otho Norris, foundered and was lost in a terrific gale off Tampico. Her loss was reported by Commodore Elliott, and on November 2, 1829, an anchor from the Hornet was found on the shore near Tampico.

The schooner Sylph 2nd, a small vessel carrying one gun, commanded by Lieutenant H. E. B. Robinson, was lost in a gale in the West Indies in 1839, and the Sea Gull, a pilot boat tender to the Wilkes Expedition, carrying two guns and fifteen men, under the joint command of Passed Midshipmen J. N. Reed and A. W. Bacon, was lost, supposedly in a gale, during the same year. This vessel, with the Flying Fish, left Orange Harbor for Valparaiso on April 28. They parted during a severe storm, the Flying Fish taking refuge under False Cape Horn.

The next disaster came in 1842,

when the schooner Grampus, of twelve guns, commanded by Lieutenant E. A. Downes, left Norfolk early in March for a cruise along the coast. She was last heard from in a letter dated March 4 and mailed at Charleston, S. C., which stated that the ship would be back in Norfolk between the 8th and 15th of April.

The largest vessel lost in this manner up to the time of the disappearance of the Cyclops was the sloop of war Albany, with a complement of twenty-two guns and 210 men, under the command of Commodore J. T. Gerry. On September 29, 1854, she sailed from Aspinwall bound for New York. After she became long overdue the steamers Princeton and Fulton made a vigorous search for her, but no news was ever had from her from that date.

The last vessel of the navy to disappear was the Levant, also a sloop of war and nearly as large as the Albany, carrying eighteen guns and 210 men. Under the command of Captain William Hunt she sailed from Hilo in the Sandwich Islands for Aspinwall on September 18, 1860. After being long overdue, several vessels in the Pacific squadron searched for her, but the only trace found was an oar and a broken spar believed to have belonged to her.

The Cyclops is now practically given up as lost. As a last hope of finding some trace of the collier the Navy Department is now having fishermen of the Windward Islands questioned in the hope that some of them might throw some light on this, the latest mystery of the sea.

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AUSTRIANS RETREAT CONTINUES IN ALBANIA

Allies Advancing Along Whole Line From Tomorica Mountains To The Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, October 4.—In Albania we continued to advance on the whole front between the sea and the Tomorica Mountains on Thursday. One column crossed the Semeri and advanced across the Plain of Masuka on Lajman, an important supply center, while other columns from Berat are advancing in the direction of Elbasan.

Macedonia: The surrender of the Bulgarians facing our positions at (?) on the Monastir-Kievov Road began on Thursday. 191 officers, of whom two were commanders of brigades and four regimental commanders, and 7,218 of other ranks, have already been counted, also eight guns, seventy machine-guns and other material.

Paris, October 5.—The official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports: The Allies in Albania have forced the Austrians to retire along the Le Hasan Road beyond the confluence of the Skumbi and Laupatza.

The enemy were also driven back beyond Dibra.

Rome, October 5.—We have named Ljussat in Albania.

Paris, October 5.—The Austrian retreat in Albania followed the surrender of Bulgaria. The enemy must make desperate efforts to defend the Danube front suddenly created by the victories of the Allies.

The political and moral effect of the withdrawal of the German front in Russia, which is now beginning, will be immense. The treaty of Brest-Litovsk now becomes waste paper.

Prince Max Tells Reichstag Of Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

mediacy in these hands, which shall regulate their construction and that of their relations with their neighbors without outside interference.

With regard to German domestic policy, the manner in which he had formed his government showed that he had taken a clear and firm stand.

In making the selections for his government he laid the greatest weight on the fact that the members of the new government stood on the basis of a just peace, regardless of the war situation, and that they had openly declared this to be their standpoint at the height of Germany's military successes.

Cabinet Responsible To Reichstag

Prince Max said that after the war a Government cannot again be formed without the support of the Reichstag and without leaders drawn from it.

An indisputable result of the war has been that in Germany, for the first time, the great parties had co-operated in a firm and harmonious program, thus reaching the position to determine the fate of the people. This development will never be retraced.

He stated that while Germany's fate is encompassed with dangers, those dangers of the people outside the majority parties, and whose representatives do not belong to the Government, will put aside all that separates us and give the Fatherland what is the Fatherland's.

This development necessitated an alteration in the Constitution, in accordance with the Imperial Decree issued on Sept. 26, 1918, to enable members of the Reichstag who entered the Government to retain their seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this effect would be submitted to the Federal States for immediate decision.

The Imperial Chancellor recalled the speech made by the Kaiser on August 4, 1914: "There are parties but they are all German parties"—and said that the political development of Prussia must proceed in the spirit of those words and the King of Prussia's promise of a democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. He did not doubt that those federal states lagging behind in constitutional development would resolutely follow the example of Prussia.

Can Endure More Sacrifices

The German people, after four years of the bloodiest struggle against enemies superior in numbers, is still confident of its strength and is resolved to endure heavier sacrifices. "A continuous, terrible and murderous battle has been raging for months in the West. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army our front is unbroken." Just because we are inspired by this confidence in the future it is our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle is not protracted a single day beyond the moment when the end of the war seems possible to us and which does not affect our honor.

"I therefore, supported by the consent of all the authorities, persons in the Empire and the consent of all our Allies acting in concert, sent last Friday night, through the intermediary of the United States in which I requested him to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent States. This note will reach Washington today or tomorrow. It is devoted to President Wilson because he, in a message to Congress on January 8, 1918, and in later proclamations, particularly in his speech in New York on September 27, proposed a program for a permanent peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations.

Active War Hermit

"I have taken this step, not merely for the salvation of Germany and her Allies, but of all humanity, which has been suffering from years of war.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE AT HIGH WATER MARK

Sales For Day Total \$388,750. Largest Since Campaign Started

The high water mark in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign was reached yesterday when sales totaled \$388,750, the International Banking Corporation selling nearly \$350,000 worth of bonds. One hundred and twenty buyers were represented in the total.

Chinese buyers were active and the Chinese committee anticipate a record sale today. A leading Chinese merchant subscribed \$5,000 yesterday, the largest subscription of the day.

Including the pledge of \$310,000 from two Chinese, this morning's total for North China is \$479,200, a creditable sum with the campaign but eight days old.

Macbeth, Pawsey and Company, a British firm, and the Standard Oil Company of New York flew Liberty flags yesterday, all members of the staff having purchased bonds.

Liberty Loan films, showing the manufacture of bonds in the United States Government printing offices and their distribution, will be screened at the Olympic and Victoria Theaters tonight.

The summary of the drive:

Name of Bank	Subscribers	Totals
International Banking Corporation	556	\$381,800
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	57	78,900
American Express Co.	90	42,000
Russo-Asiatic Bank	25	34,050
Bank of China	14	28,500
Direct Drafts on U.S.		
A. A.	17	26,000
Bank of Communications	37	21,150
American Oriental Bank	89	20,450
Chartered Bank	31	16,050
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	9	6,300
Yokohama Specie Bank	3	1,500
		\$23,557,300

Cables received from Outposts:

Hankow	70,000
Tientsin	65,000
	\$135,000

Pledged

Total for North China

Total Subscribed in Shanghai yesterday

Shanghai subscribers yesterday

U.S. U-boat Chasers Play Brilliant Part

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A London press despatch says: A contingent of twelve American submarine-chasers played a brilliant and novel part in the Durazzo engagement. The squadron effectively spread a screen around the bombardment to protect them against submarines. The Americans were under heavy fire but suffered no casualties.

A large percentage of the officers and men are from the naval reserves and reports of their operations praise their work highly.

POLITICS IN CHINA

According to a Peking telegram carried by the Chung Fu News Agency yesterday, the majority of the Peking Parliament have agreed to elect General Tiao K'un Vice-President tomorrow. No agreement has been reached on the price to be paid the members of the Parliament for their votes and they are still disputing over the amount.

Mr. D. T. Keymer of Messrs. Keymer, Son and Co., London, and D. T. Keymer and Co., Calcutta, has been selected by the Conservative and Unionist Party in England to be their candidate for Central Hackney at the next election. Mr. Keymer's knowledge of Eastern matters should render him a valuable member in matters concerning the East.

The Commercial Press will soon publish in Chinese a pamphlet containing the war speeches of President Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. A. O. Fisher, who has been in Harbin for the last eight months, has returned to Shanghai. Mr. Fisher joined the Czech-Slovak forces while in Harbin.

Sixteen cases of garments collected by the local chapter of the American Red Cross for the use of needy Siberian refugees will be sent to Harbin via Dairen today. Another Red Cross ambulance will be sent at the same time.

On application by counsel the Kiangkwan inquiry, opened yesterday afternoon at the Arsenal, was adjourned for one week.

The formal opening of the new K'un Pao building corner of Hankow and Shanghai Roads, will be held Friday at 5 p.m.

The China Mail liner Nanking will leave today for Manila with 300 tons of general cargo including 200 tons of oats and 50 tons of flour.

Among the passengers who left Shanghai for Hongkong yesterday were Dr. G. B. Morrison Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worcester and child and infant and Mr. H. F. Lawson.

News Brevities

Dr. C. CAMERON

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Wedding

Yost-Rucker
Miss Frances Campbell Rucker, of New York, and Mr. William Yost, of the American Express Company here, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 in the Union Church.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in the presence of Mr. W. A. Adams of the American Consulate and the bride was attended by Mrs. Verna S. Hale of Manjia. Miss Rucker arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco on the Nanking Sunday.

SONG SERVICE MEETING

Addresses by Rev. A. L. Warshawski and Mrs. C. S. Loblinger and the singing of religious and patriotic songs comprised the opening program of the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at the Palace Hotel.

The meeting was in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan and also marked Women's War Work Sunday.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul-in-Charge, presided. The Rev. W. H. Luce offered prayer, Mrs. G. F. Ashby sang and benediction was pronounced by the Rev. C. N. Caldwell.

Because of the unusual amount of cables in today's issue the address delivered by Mrs. Loblinger will be printed in full in The China Press of tomorrow.

CONSTABLES' CLASS TONIGHT

Class D of the Special Constables Division will meet at Town Hall tonight at six o'clock. The first lecture of the course was scheduled last night but was postponed because of the entertainment given American sailors en route to Manila by the American community.

CONVICTS TO GO TO BILIBID

Charles Krauch alias Charles Nelson, Raymond Taylor and Paul Lucas, convicted of armed robbery in the United States Court for China, and Dr. Jose Ampil Diaz, convicted on several charges, will be sent to Bilibid Prison, Manila, on the China Mail liner Nanking today.

HINGHWA SIEGE RAISED

China Press Correspondence
Poochow, October 1.—Northern troops have raised the siege on Hinghwa. Another struggle is imminent. The attacking forces consist chiefly of bandits who are assuming the Southern name and plundering everywhere. The distress is great.

U.S. U-boat Chasers Play Brilliant Part

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A London press despatch says: A contingent of twelve American submarine-chasers played a brilliant and novel part in the Durazzo engagement. The squadron effectively spread a screen around the bombardment to protect them against submarines. The Americans were under heavy fire but suffered no casualties.

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ST. QUENTIN VICTIM OF GERMAN DEPREDATIONS

Cathedral, Mills, Factories And Metal Works Destroyed, Statues Defaced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 5.—Bissegis, the deputy for St. Quentin, who has visited that town, states that the Germans have destroyed by fire and dynamite the spinning mills, lace factories and metal works there. The bombardment continues. A number of houses have been destroyed and the furniture removed. All public monuments, fountains and statues have been defaced and the Cathedral has been destroyed by the explosion of a munition dump, but the Town Hall and Theater are scarcely damaged.

A German officer who was ordered to completely destroy the town was taken prisoner at the moment he was about to do so. St. Quentin is a skeleton, a plundered shell, swept by the work of the Vandal. The destruction is lamentable, and the Church is hardly recognizable.

Russian Battleships Patrol For Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 5.—A message from Berlin announces that the battleship Volga and other units completed during the war, are now under German control and are protecting the Black Sea and the Straits of Bosphorus. This step was taken in agreement with the Government in Moscow.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS

A New Light on Baby-Rearing

It is a recognized fact that Babies—and in fact all children—need medicines of their own, and that most baby-medicines do more harm in the long run than good. Also great mistakes are often made in measuring doses for tiny patients. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian medicine for children of all ages, meet every difficulty. They are guaranteed to be absolutely harmless and free from opiates. They are so soft that they fall into powder at very slight pressure, forming an ideal dose for infants.

Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant to the taste; slightly laxative, comforting and digestive—a specific for feverishness, constipation, diarrhoea, and worms. At the time of teething they relieve the pain of the gums, soothe the inflamed throat, and induce sleep and easy teething.

Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vital, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seachuen Road, Shanghai.

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SILKS AND HAND-MADE LACES

Our new Store has now been opened for two weeks

Our Prices are the Lowest in Shanghai

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Obituary

Sir H. S. Berkeley
London, October 4.—The death is announced of Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney General at Hongkong from 1902 to 1906.

Mr. O. E. Pearson
News of the death of Mr. O. E. Pearson of the Municipal Electricity Department brought a shock and feelings of sincerest regret to a large part of the community yesterday.

Mr. Pearson, who lived at 53 Avenue Road, came out to Shanghai from England about twenty years ago, becoming chief draughtsman for Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co. Some time later he became connected with the Municipal Electricity Department. He was known here and in other parts of the East as one of the most active spirits in Masonic work in these parts. He was for several years master of Tuscan Lodge and was a member and had been an officer of the British Grand Lodge of North China.

Mr. Pearson was 53 years old and survived by his widow and three daughters, Mrs. Lunt of Tientsin, Mrs. C. S. Peacock of Shanghai and Miss Vera Pearson.

Funeral services will be held today at Bubbling Well cemetery at 5 p.m. All friends and Brothers are invited.

WU PEI-FU IMPEACHED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, October 7.—In the House of Representatives Ho Tsu-shan moved the impeachment of Wu Pei-fu.

The House went into secret session, in which it is understood that the feeling of the House was against the bill. Finally the matter was referred to a committee for investigation.

In the Senate Teng Tung moved the impeachment of Wu Pei-fu. The Bill was hotly opposed by Chang Ching-shun, a brother of General Chang Ching-yao, the Military Governor of Hunan. The motion was rejected.

RAISE FOR RAILWAYMEN

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A wage increase ordered by the Director of Railroads includes advances to several classes of shopmen. Workers on car exteriors will receive a maximum of eighty cents an hour, freight train and steel car builders and repairers will receive sixty-three cents an hour and helpers in all shopcrafts forty-five cents.

VICTORY NEAR-CLEMENCEAU

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 5.—In reply to addresses by the Departmental Councils, M. Clemenceau writes that triumph is in sight.

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Peking, October 7.—In the House of Representatives Ho Tsu-shan moved the impeachment of Wu Pei-fu.

The House went into secret session, in which it is understood that the feeling of the House was against the bill. Finally the matter was referred to a committee for investigation.

In the Senate Teng Tung moved the impeachment of Wu Pei-fu. The Bill was hotly opposed by Chang Ching-shun, a brother of General Chang Ching-yao, the Military Governor of Hunan. The motion was rejected.

RAISE FOR RAILWAYMEN

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 6.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A wage increase ordered by the Director of Railroads includes advances to several classes of shopmen. Workers on car exteriors will receive a maximum of eighty cents an hour, freight train and steel car builders and repairers will receive sixty-three cents an hour and helpers in all shopcrafts forty-five cents.

VICTORY NEAR-CLEMENCEAU

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 5.—In reply to addresses by the Departmental Councils, M. Clemenceau writes that triumph is in sight.

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